The People's Korea

No. 1,091 EVERY SATURDAY MAY 8, 1982 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00)

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DPRK Celebrates 50th Birthday of Armed Forces

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 25 celebrated with fanfare the 50th anniversary of the Korean People's Army. (KPA).

The celebrations were marked with a declaration that the country has built up a nationwide self-reliant defence system capable of handling any aggression from any quarters.

They included a presidential banquet, a presidential visit to a KPA unit for a look at its exercise, and a central meeting.

Present at the banquet and the exercise were President Kim Il Sung, his sole heir Mr. Kim Jong Il and other top officials.

On April 25, President Kim Il Sung, together with Vice-President Kim Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium, and Secretary of the CC and Member of the CC Military Committee, Minister of People's Armed Forces O Jin U, Member of the Presidium, visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Kim Gyok Sik belongs and congratulated its members on Armed Forces Day.

They watched the military drill.

This is the first reported attendance by Mr. Kim Jong Il at a military exercise before and after his rise as the sole heir to the President. So far no drill was revealed while the Americans and south Koreans have staged military exercises, including "Team Spirit" exercises.

A presidential banquet was arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of April 25 in honor of the 50th Armed Forces Day.

Present there were Vice-President Kim Il, Mr. Kim Jong Il, defense chief O Jin U.

Addressing a banquet, President Kim Il Sung attacked "Team Spirit '82" as a "test war designed to attack the northern half of the Republic and an undisguised act of provocation against us." (See Speech on Pages 2 and 3)

The United States, he said, "is shipping into south Korea a large number of aggressive troops and mass destructive weapons including nuclear weapons."

He charged the Americans with instigating what he termed "the south Korean military fascists" to provoke a new war.

The developments in south Korea today, he said, "show that their moves against Pyongyang have reached a critical stage and brought the situation to the brink of war."

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President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il, together with members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, watched the military drill by a KPA unit. (KCNA Radio-photo)

Bush Greeted with Anti-Chon Demonstrations

Christians and students staged anti-Chon demonstrations for two consecutive days from April 26 to April 27 as U.S. Veep Bush visited Seoul.

Compiled from Wire Services

On April 26 a few thousand Christians waged an anti-Chon demonstration outside Seoul's Roman Catholic Myongdong Cathedral following a special mass for a priest arrested for alleged involvement in the fire of a U.S. cultural center last month. Hundreds of riot police intervened to break up the Christian demonstration.

The mass and demonstration came only a few hours after the arrival of U.S. Vice President George Bush.

Some 2,000 Catholics crowded into the cathedral, and hundreds more stood outside, as Archbishop Youn Kong Hi criticized the Chon junta for detaining the priest, Choi Ki Shik. He was charged with sheltering three suspects sought in connection with the March 18 fire at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan.

The demonstration began as the mass ended. Hundreds of youths, linked and singing "We Shall Overcome," marched out of the cathedral for a clash with riot police.

"Drive out the fascists," they chanted, as they snake-danced.

On the night of April 27, several hundred dissidents battled riot police in a street demonstration that erupted after a two-hour prayer meeting for political prisoners at a downtown Anglican church in Seoul.

It was the second consecutive night that anti-Chon demonstrations occurred in Seoul.

In the April 27 demonstration an estimated 200 to 300 protesters, mostly college students, marched from the church toward the Kwanghwamun intersection near the capitol building. They sang anti-Chon songs.

That night a group of families distributed copies of a statement, demanding the unconditional and immediate release of political prisoners.

The statement attacked continuing political arrests and torturing political prisoners, challenging the official claim that "south Korea now is free of political suppression."

It also called for fair reporting on the part of the domestic press.

Meanwhile, the National Council of Churches (NCC) in Seoul April 27 criticized the recent arrest of a Catholic priest and other church people.

The Protestant NCC also defended an earlier statement by the Korean Christian Action Organization (KCAO) which demanded the recall of U.S. Ambassador to south Korea Richard Walker and Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., commander of the U.S.-south Korea combined forces command, for remarks insulting to Koreans.

South Korean Army Machineguns DPRK Post

The south Korean army perpetrated the grave armed provocation of firing a large calibre machinegun at the post of the Pyongyang side in the Demilitarized Zone in the eastern sector of the front.

The south Korean army which had committed military provocations almost every day against the DPRK side in the area along the Military Demarcation Line perpetrated the armed provocation of firing more than ten large calibre machinegun shots from a spot near 38 degrees, 17 minutes, 47 seconds north latitude and 128 degrees, 5 minutes, 10 seconds east longitude in the eastern sector of the front at the DPRK post on the opposite side twice at around 18:30 and 20:05 on April 30.

Earlier, at around 10:55 the south Korean army brought an anti-aircraft gun into Mt. Paekbak in the Demilitarized Zone southeast of the Panmunjom.

Pyongyang's senior member to the Military Armistice Commission lodged a stern protest with the enemy side against such criminal acts of the south Korean army and strongly asked it to take responsible steps lest similar incidents should occur again.

These armed provocations of the enemy in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line are very ominous as they were committed at a time when the U.S. has further perfected the new war preparations through the "Team Spirit 82" war exercises and warlike bouses of U.S. flew into south Korea one after another to have war confabs with the south Korean bellicose elements and inspect the front.

Meanwhile, KCNA reported the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are leading the situation of our country to the brink of war these days by committing one military provocation after another against the northern half of the Republic on the ground and in the air, infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the air within the military boundary east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country, at around 12:17 on April 27 and let it fly westward along the Military Demarcation Line and then sent it deep into the air above the Kangryong Peninsula, the southwestern region of South Hwanghae Province of our country, at around 12:36 to conduct espionage against the northern half of the Republic.

At around 14:00 on the same day the U.S. imperialist aggressors again infiltrated the spy plane "SR-71" deep into the air above the territorial waters east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country.

Such espionage acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors are becoming undisguised when war-maniac Bush wormed his way into south Korea and started a war confab with the south Korean puppets, letting out a torrent of venomous words against the northern half of the Republic, said the KCNA.

'Let Us Firmly Guarantee Fulfilment of Revolutionary Cause of Juche by Force of Arms'

—Speech of President Kim Il Sung at Banquet in Honor of 50th Anniversary of KPA—

Follows the full text of a speech "Let Us Firmly Guarantee the Fulfilment of the Revolutionary Cause of Juche by Force of Arms" President Kim Il Sung made at a grand banquet arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on April 25 in honour of the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Army:

Comrades,

Today we are commemorating the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Army with a high sense of dignity and pride when the whole country is in a great political upswing vibrating with revolutionary enthusiasm.

Greeting the auspicious revolutionary holiday of the heroic Korean People's Army, our Party's glorious armed forces, and of all the Korean people, I would like to offer warm congratulations to the officers and men of our valiant People's Army and People's Security Forces who are defending the country impregnably with fervent loyalty to the Party and the revolution.

In the long years of struggle since the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we have lost a large number of precious revolutionary comrades. Allow me to pay a high tribute to the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners and the soldiers of the People's Army who laid down their valuable lives for the independence of the country, for the liberation of the people, and in the cause of the Party and the revolution.

I also extend hearty congratulations to the anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans, the disabled soldiers and the demobilized servicemen who performed heroic services in the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the great Fatherland Liberation War and are still caring for the beautiful flower of the revolution in building socialism.

My warm gratitude also goes to our workers, farmers, and all the rest of the people who are working hard to build the economy and defence and whole-heartedly assisting the People's Army, loving them like their own flesh and blood, in order to strengthen the nation's defence power in accordance with our Party's military line of self-reliant defence.

Comrades,

Half a century has elapsed since we founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first revolutionary armed forces of our people, to realize the cause of national liberation under the banner of the Juche idea.

At this great moment when we are celebrating the jubilee of the birth of the Korean People's Army, I look back with deep emotions upon the glorious road of struggle traversed by our revolutionary armed forces and their immortal achievements.

The formation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was the precious result of the bloody struggle of the young Korean communists who had devoted all their bloom of youth and lives to raising an army against the Japanese, braving all difficulties and hardships, taking to heart the bitter lesson taught by the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country which had undergone setbacks and a tortuous course because it had no genuinely revolutionary armed force of its own. The foundation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was an august emergence of a truly revolutionary armed force of a Juche type in our country.

The founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was a historic event that marked an epochal turn in the development of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people and the communist movement. With its formation, our people now had a genuinely revolutionary army for the first time in their history and were able to launch a victorious struggle of a new, higher stage for the independence of the country and the liberation of the people. That was the very beginning of the glorious history of our revolutionary armed forces.

Our revolutionary armed forces which opened fire in the forests of Paektu have advanced on a proud road of victory through the flames of a grim and arduous struggle for half a century, and heroically fought to perform the immortal exploits that will shine long in our history.

As a genuine army of the people and an army of the revolution, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army expanded its ranks with the active support and encouragement of the popular masses and grew stronger in the fierce struggle against the enemy. It waged a 15-year-long heroic struggle under the most trying conditions in history, and at last brilliantly won the historic cause of national liberation by defeating the Japanese imperialist aggressors. In the course of arduous armed struggle against Japanese imperialism, the foundations of the Korean revolution as a whole were firmly laid and the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party established on a solid basis.

After liberation the Korean People's Revolutionary Army developed into regular armed forces—the Korean People's Army as its direct successor. The Korean People's Army displayed mass heroism and unparalleled self-sacrificing spirit in the great Fatherland Liberation War in which the destiny of the country was at stake. It gave an ignominious defeat to the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, and defended the independence of the country and the

(Continued on page 3)

Highlights of Speech

History of Armed Forces

–The founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA), was a precious result of the bloody struggle of the young Korean communists as the emergence of the first truly revolutionary armed forces of a Juche type in Korea.

It marked an epochal turn in the development of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and the communist movement as it waged a 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle and defeated Japan.

This struggle generated the roots of the Korean revolution and the revolutionary traditions of the WPK.

After liberation the KPRA developed into the Korean People's Army (KPA) as a standing army. Its political and military prowess was displayed in the Korean War in which the U.S. forces were badly defeated. Since the KPA has been a jealous guardian of Korea's freedom deterring the constant war threats of the United States and the south Koreans.

Present Status of National Defense

The KPA has been trained and tempered politically and ideologically and in military technique worthy of an invincible army. It has acquired the Juche-oriented art of war and rich combat experience.

Well-motivated with Juche, all the soldiers are banded together with revolutionary comradeship, voluntary military discipline, and unity between superiors and subordinates and between army and people.

Possessed of excellent military technique and effective in troop composition, the KPA has all necessary modern weapons and equipment at its disposal. Every soldier handles his weapons and equipment efficiently.

–What supports the KPA is a large number of veteran hard-core elements.

–A solid all-people defense system is in force with the whole land fortified, strong enough to be self-reliant in destroying aggressors from any quarters.

Tasks of Armed Forces

Modelling the whole army on the Juche idea is the general task of the KPA.

To this end it is necessary to establish a firmer monolithic ideological system of the Party.

The KPA must be infinitely open to the Party's leadership.

The continuous policy is training the whole army into a cadre army and modernizing it, while putting all people under arms and building up the whole country into a fortress.

It also requires close unity between army and people. At the same time the KPA must strengthen unity and solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, maintaining independence.

LEFT: Picture shows the then General Kim Il Sung proclaims the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army (AJGA) on April 25, 1932 in Mt. Paektu. In March 1934 the AJGA was reorganized into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the predecessor of the Korean People's Army. RIGHT: The first flag of the AJGA.

LEFT: President Kim Il Sung declares the founding (Feb. 8, 1948) of the Korean People's Army as a result of reorganization of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which was formed on April 25, 1932. RIGHT: Photo shows a review of the KPA, the first regular army of democratic Korea, formed with those patriots seasoned in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

(Continued from page 2)
gains of the revolution with honour. It frustrated the enemy's ceaseless acts of aggression and war provocation at every step, defended the security of the country and the people in good faith and firmly guaranteed the victorious advance of the revolution and construction by force of arms. It not only carried out its mission of national defence with credit, but also made a great contribution to the construction work for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

The priceless gains of our revolution and all the victories achieved by our people in the revolution and construction are associated with the imperishable exploits performed by our revolutionary armed forces and are permeated with the blood shed by the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the officers and men of the People's Army.

The immortal services to the country and the people rendered by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the People's Army, its direct successor, will shine long in the glorious history of the revolutionary struggle of our Party and people.

During the half a century of arduous, fierce revolutionary struggle, our revolutionary armed forces have been trained and tempered politically and ideologically and in military technique and have grown into an invincible army which has acquired the Juche-oriented art of war and rich combat experience.

Today the political and moral traits of our People's Army are excellent. All the soldiers are firmly equipped with the Juche idea, our Party's revolutionary idea, and are afire with a resolve to fight to the last for the victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche under the leadership of the Party. The People's Army is imbued with the Juche idea and the noble traits of revolutionary comradeship, voluntary military discipline, and unity between superiors and subordinates and between army and people. These are the political and moral advantages unique to a genuine people's army, the revolutionary army, and precisely here lies the source of our People's Army's unbreakable strength capable of defeating any aggressor army.

Military technique and troop composition of the People's Army are also excellent. It is armed with modern weapons and equipment. Highly trained in military know-how and skill, every soldier handles his weapons and equipment efficiently. Since their foundation our revolutionary armed forces have gone through guerrilla actions and regular and modern warfare. In this course a large number of competent revolutionary hard-core elements with a wealth of experience have grown. The revolutionary hard-core elements trained during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the Fatherland Liberation War are the precious treasure of our Party and a great pride of our People's Army.

The security of our country and the victory of our revolution are firmly guaranteed by the unconquerable Korean People's Army which was founded in the flames of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, tempered in the trials of the great Fatherland Liberation War and the fierce class struggle and is firmly armed with the Juche idea and modern military science and technology and up-to-date weapons and equipment.

We strove to strengthen the People's Army and, at the same time, to arm the entire people and fortify the whole country. In this way we set up a solid all-people defence system with the People's Army as the core.

Today we take great pride in saying confidently that we have built up indestructible self-reliant defence power capable of destroying aggressors from any quarters and firmly safeguarding the socialist motherland.

Comrades,

Our revolution is not yet over; we have to continue our struggle until we accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche. The enemies of our revolution are still surviving, and we must reunify the country independently and build socialism and communism completely through fierce struggles against the enemies.

As long as the enemies of the revolution exist, the People's Army must resolutely fight back all their acts of aggression and provocation and firmly defend the country. It should ensure the struggle of our Party and people to reunify the country and model the whole of society on the Juche idea. It is the basic mission of the People's Army to firmly guarantee the fulfilment of the revolutionary cause of Juche by force of arms.

Today the situation in our country is very strained.

The U.S. imperialists are shipping into south Korea a large number of aggressive troops and mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons, and are instigating the south Korean military fascists to provoke a new war. By drawing in even the Japanese reactionaries who are watching for a chance of reinvading our country, the U.S. imperialists are building up the military alignment of th United States, Japan and south Korea in an overt attempt to invade our country.

The clamorous war exercise "Team Spirit '82" now being staged by the massive aggressive armed forces of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean military fascists is a "test of war" designed to attack the northern half of the Republic; it is an undisguised act of provocation against us. The developments in south Korea today show that the moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges towards a new war against us have reached a critical stage and brought the situation to the brink of war.

If we are to smash the ever-blatant clamours of the enemies for a new war, defend the socialist motherland and provide a sure guarantee for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Juche by force of arms, we must further strengthen the People's Army.

The People's Army is the armed forces of our Party, which are guided by the Juche idea and fight for the triumph of this idea. If we are to strengthen the People's Army so that it can fulfil its honourable mission as the revolutionary armed forces of our Party, we must model the entire army on the Juche idea by training all the soldiers to be true communist revolutionaries of a Juche type and fully applying the Juche idea in all aspects of military work and activity. Modelling the whole army on the Juche idea is the law of developing our revolutionary armed forces and the general task of the People's Army at present.

We must vigorously struggle to strengthen the People's Army still more politically and ideologically and in military technique, under the slogan: "Let Us Model the Whole Army on the Juche Idea! "

First of all, the monolithic ideological system of the Party must be established more thoroughly in the People's Army.

Firmly establishing this system provides the basic guarantee for increasing the might of the People's Army and is the central task in modelling the whole army on the Juche idea.

Education in the Juche idea should be intensified among the soldiers of the People's Army so that all of them will be equipped firmly with our Party's Juche idea, defend it stoutly, and strive devotedly to materialize it fully. Education in Party policy and revolutionary traditions should be promoted so as to induce every soldier to defend and carry out the Party policies unswervingly, and learn from the intense loyalty of anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners to the Party and the revolution and their indomitable revolutionary spirit.

The People's Army must be infinitely loyal to the Party's leadership. Without this leadership, it would be impossible to maintain its revolutionary character and successfully fulfil the important mission entrusted to it by the country and the people. It should defend our Party politically and ideologically and with lives and build up the revolutionary habit and work system of carrying out the Party's orders and directives unconditionally.

The policy on training the whole army into a cadre army and modernizing it should be fully implemented so as to further reinforce the People's Army in military technique.

Combat and political training must be stepped up among its soldiers so that every one of them will be well versed in modern weapons and equipment, master the Juche-oriented art of war which suits our actual conditions, and acquire a wealth of combat experience. In this way all of them, from generals to privates, will be qualified to perform the job higher at least by one grade than that they are doing. At the same time, military science and technology should be developed quickly to meet the requirements of modern warfare, and thus the technical equipment of the People's Army improved steadily.

In order to make the nation's defence power impregnable we should thoroughly implement the policy of putting all people under arms and building up the whole country into a fortress and further strengthen the all-people defence system.

We must ensure that all the people are under arms and study military affairs in earnest. The entire nation including the workers and farmers should not only become distinguished innovators in building socialism, but reliable defenders of the country. The members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards should intensify combat and political training so that all of them can handle their arms skilfully, and deeply study and acquire the Juche art of war and war experience. We must reinforce defences in all parts of the country and make the whole country impregnable.

It is a noble and beautiful tradition of our society that the army and the people love each other and help each other actively. The officers and men of the People's Army should give full play to the laudable tradition of unity between army and people. They should love the people, defend their lives and property even at the cost of their own lives and actively help them in the struggle for socialist construction. The people should love the People's Army soldiers like their own flesh and blood, assist them heart and soul, and intensify support to the army in all spheres.

We must strengthen unity and solidarity with the international revolutionary forces in the struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and its stooges and for national sovereignty and peace.

Ever since their inception our revolutionary armed forces have strengthened unity and solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, holding fast to an independent stand. Our people and their revolutionary armed forces have struggled, developing unbreakable solidarity with their neighbours and the revolutionary peoples around the world and forming united fronts with them, and thus won victories both in the national-liberation struggle against the Japanese imperialists and the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialists.

In the future, too, we will continue to cement unity and militant solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, while carrying out the revolutionary line of self-reliant defence. We will fight on stoutly to check and frustrate the imperialists' moves for aggression and war, ensure durable peace and security in the world, and hasten the final victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence, in close unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, the non-aligned and other newly-emerging countries and all the revolutionary people the world over.

Comrades,

The People's Army is entrusted with a very important mission and responsibility in the effort to consummate our Party's revolutionary cause pioneered and developed under the banner of the Juche idea. Our Party and people expect from the army a great deal, indeed.

I am firmly convinced that all officers and men of the People's Army who are boundlessly loyal to the Party and the revolution, will closely rally around the Party Central Committee in future too, and perform their honourable mission and militant tasks satisfactorily and meet the great expectations of our Party and the entire people without fail.

Availing myself of this celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Korean People's Army, I propose a toast:

To the strengthening and development of the heroic Korean People's Army, the glorious revolutionary armed forces of our Party,

To the health of the revolutionary hard-core elements of the People's Army including the anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans who, with unswerving loyalty to the Party and the revolution, have devoted their whole lives to the struggle for national sovereignty and independence and the development of our revolutionary armed forces,

To the health of all officers and men of the valiant People's Army and People's Security Forces who are firmly standing on their honourable post for national defence and reliably guaranteeing by force of arms our Party's revolutionary cause of reunifying the country independently and modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea,

To the health of the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and Red Young Guards who, together with the People's Army, are dependably guarding the security of the country and the gains of the revolution,

To the health of the workers, farmers and the rest of the people who are rendering active help to the People's Army while stepping up socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions–ideological, technical and cultural,

To the health of the military attaches and diplomatic envoys of many countries of the world present here to celebrate the Korean People's Army Day, and

To the health of the comrades and friends present here.

50 Years of Korean People's Army

Report by Gen. O Jin U

Pyongyang's top general on April 24 called upon the entire men and officers of the Korean People's Army (KPA) to devote considerable efforts to model the whole army on the Juche idea and arm themselves with the revolutionary world outlook of Juche.

This appeal was made in report made by Gen. O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces at a central meeting celebrating the 50th anniversary of the KPA which was held in Pyongyang on that day.

In the first part of the report, the defence minister, concurrently Member of the Presidium of the Politburo of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, defined the foundings of the Korean Revolutionary Army (KRA) and the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) respectively as the first revolutionary armed organization in Korea and the first genuine revolutionary armed force of the working class in Korea.

Defining the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as making "a big break" in the colonial system of imperialism in the East, the general stated that the validity of the military policy of President Kim Il Sung was clearly seen in the founding of the Korean People's Army in February1948.

Gen. O said that the invincible might of the Korean People's Army were fully demonstrated in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Referring to the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, the general called it "a shining victory of the Juche idea" of the President and "his outstanding military art".

After the war, the general emphasized, the KPA has been further strengthened due to the military line of self-reliance in defence, "whose basic contents are to train the whole army into a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people and turn the whole land into a fortress."

"As there are the Korean People's Army" and "the all-people, whole-country defence system", the general said, the DPRK could deal a counter-blow at the military threat and nuclear blackmail of the U.S., take the determined stand of returning retaliation for its "retaliation," all-out war for all-out war.

Referring to the fact that the KPA has developed into ever-victorious revolutionary armed forces, Gen. O pointed out the following points as "essential features and great superiority" of the KPA:

– The high loyalty and indomitable fighting spirit of resolutely defending and safeguarding its Party and leader and firmly defending its fatherland and gains of the revolution

– The unity of the superiors and subordinates based on revolutionary comradeship and the traditional trait of unity of officers and men

Follows a gist of the report: (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

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Founding Of KRA

In the dark days when the whole land was submerged beneath a sea of blood and national distress reached its height due to the Japanese imperialists' brutal suppression and brutalities, the Korean people keenly felt through their practical experiences that they could not get rid of the lot of a ruined nation, if they did not fight with arms in their hands, and ardently desired in unison to have a strong army of the nation.

It was not until the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stood at the head of the revolution, shouldering the duties of the fatherland and the nation, that this age-old desire of our people was brought to shining realisation.

Deeply considerate of the serious lessons of the preceding nationalist movement in our country and the lawful demand of the revolutionary struggle, he propounded the precious truth of revolution that the colonial people could achieve national liberation and independence only when they defeated the counter-revolutionary violence of imperialism with their own revolutionary armed forces and put forward the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the policy of the building of the standing revolutionary armed forces.

He indicated a correct line of building revolutionary armed forces in our country and, energetically carried out preparations for founding them, riding over all difficulties and trials with indomitable will and extraordinary revolutionary sweep even under difficult conditions in which there was neither power nor a foundation of the national army and the whole country was covered with the repressive networks of Japanese imperialism.

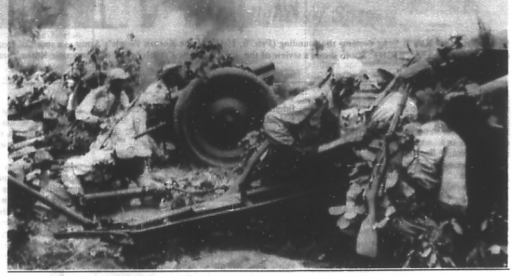
As the first preparatory step for founding revolutionary armed forces, he formed the Korean Revolutionary Army in July 1930 with the nuclei of the Young Communist League of Korea and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League he had personally reared.

The Korean Revolutionary Army was the first revolutionary armed organisation in our country and its military and political activities became the starting point of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Relying on the solid political and military foundation he had personally laid through the struggle for implementing the policy of building revolutionary armed forces, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at last formed Anti-Japanese Armed Units and proclaimed to the world the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on April 25, 1932.

The KPRA was revolutionary armed forces of Juche type founded to win national independence and social emancipation by the efforts of our people themselves, unswervingly guided by the great Juche idea.

It was a genuine people's armed force organised with advanced workers, peasants and patriotic youth, which had blood ties with the people, and was a genuine revolutionary army whose mission was to drive away the Japanese imperialist aggressors and achieve the liberation of the country and the nation immediately and, furthermore, to struggle to liquidate all forms of class oppression and exploitation and build socialism and communism.



The invincible might of the Korean People's Army was demonstrated in the Fatherland Liberation War (the Korean War).

The founding of the KPRA was, indeed, a brilliant realisation of the age-old desire of our people to have a genuine revolutionary armed force and a solemn historical declaration of the birth of the first genuine revolutionary armed force of the working class in our country.

With its founding, the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country entered a new era of the national liberation revolution in a colony to defeat the imperialist aggressors with its own standing revolutionary armed forces and achieve the liberation of the country and its independence.

National Liberation

By founding the KPRA and constantly strengthening and developing it in conformity with the lawful demand of the revolutionary development and the revolutionary war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organised and led to victory the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people.

He taught:

"The start of the anti-Japanese armed struggle by the young communists of Korea was a historic event which advanced our people's national-liberation movement and the Korean communist movement to a new higher stage."

The glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people was a national liberation war in a colony which was waged under the revolutionary banner of Juche and a rigorous and protracted revolutionary war in which a life-and-death battle was waged directly against Japanese imperialism, the robber, which ran riot to dominate the whole of Asia, vaunting the "mightiness of the Great Empire of Japan" in reliance upon its giant military strength, economic potential and the colonial fascist machine.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung solved with his originality all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the national liberation war in a colony on the basis of the Juche idea.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the specific conditions of our country and the characteristics of the national liberation war in a colony, he defined guerrilla warfare as the basic form of the armed struggle and gave comprehensive answers to all strategic and tactical problems arising in the armed struggle for national liberation in a colony from the constant expansion and strengthening of the guerrilla ranks and establishment of the guerrilla bases to the guerrilla tactics.

He also expounded that an armed struggle for national liberation in a colony must necessarily be combined with the political struggle for building a party, the general staff of the revolution, and uniting the broad masses on the side of the revolution and indicated an outstanding line and policy for laying the organisational and ideological foundation of Party founding and forming an anti-Japanese united national front in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle centering around the armed struggle.

The Juche-oriented revolutionary line and policies on the national liberation struggle in a colony indicated by him was an immortal militant banner firmly guaranteeing the victory of the overall Korean revolution including the anti-Japanese armed struggle and a programmatic guideline showing correct direction and ways for the people of the colonies to crush the counter-revolutionary violence of the foreign imperialists with their own strength and win national independence and freedom.

In the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he, with his keen insight into the characteristics of the guerrilla warfare and the changing military and political situation, correctly defined the strategic stages of the armed struggle and tasks in each stage and created superb guerrilla tactics and battle methods, clearly seeing through the enemy's scheme of action and strategic and tactical drawbacks, and wisely led the KPRA to their implementation.

His outstanding military strategy and superb guerrilla tactics helped the KPRA overcome the enemy's numerical and technical superiority and inflict one serious blow and defeat after another to the enemy, always tightly holding the initiative in battles.

In the days of the arduous struggle when the way had to be cut through the enemy at each step, members of the KPRA fought the enemy, securing everything by themselves, such as weapons and provisions, by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the spirit that they had to carry the Korean revolution to accomplishment with their own strength.

The unanimous reverence and absolute trust of the entire people and the whole nation for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who earned himself fame of a legendary brilliant commander, as a young general in his twenties in the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule, the intense loyalty of the guerrillas and people who turned out to devote everything to the revolution led by him, was the source of the invincible strength of the KPRA which displayed inexampled courage and feats, crushing at every step the Japanese imperialist aggressors possessed of colossal armed forces and modern combat technical equipment.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army remained faithful to proletarian internationalism in the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Korean communists waged a joint struggle shoulder to shoulder with the fine sons and daughters of the Chinese people against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and fought in unity with the Soviet people under the slogan "Let Us Defend the Soviet Union with Arms!"

In the decisive period when the revolutionary situation at home and abroad was turning more and more favourable to our people's national liberation struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung completed an operational plan for the liberation of the country and called the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the final decisive battle against the Japanese imperialists and finally accomplished the historic cause of the country's liberation.

The brilliant victory of the 20-year-long revolutionary struggle against the ferocious Japanese im-

(Continued on page 5)

Report by Gen. O Jin U

(Continued from page 4)

perialist aggressors was a great demonstration of the indomitable stamina and might of the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a historic event which terminated the nearly half a century long colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and enabled our people to enter the broad avenue of building a new life with dignified national sovereignty.

The victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle made a big break in the colonial system of imperialism in the East and greatly contributed to defeating the Asian "shock force" of international fascism.

In the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle political and ideological unity of our revolutionary army and revolutionary ranks based on the Juche idea was formed, the Juche-oriented revolutionary forces to carry out our revolution were firmly built up and the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party, whose basic contents are the ideological system of Juche, the communist revolutionary spirit, the priceless revolutionary exploits and fighting experience, and the revolutionary method of work and popular style of work, were established.

Developed into Regular Army

The problem of building regular revolutionary armed forces posed as an urgent demand which brooked not a moment's delay in our country, as the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world reaction, occupied south Korea after liberation and were manoeuvring to turn the whole of Korea into their colony and a strategic vantage-point for Asian aggression.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, clearly seeing through the lawful demand for the building of revolutionary armed forces, the situation prevailing in our country and the character and prospect of our revolution, laid down the wise policy of building regular revolutionary armed forces inheriting the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle based on the priceless experience gained in the building of revolutionary armed forces in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and firmly equipped politically and ideologically and in militarily technique and energetically carried on the struggle for its implementation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung strengthened and developed the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the Korean People's Army, regular revolutionary armed forces, in February, 1948, after full preparations.

Victory in Fatherland Liberation War

The correctness of this Juche-oriented policy of army construction put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to strengthen and develop regular revolutionary armed forces in good time and the invincible might of the Korean People's Army were fully demonstrated in the great Fatherland Liberation War of our people.

At a time when a grave danger was befalling the country and people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking upon himself all the heavy burdens on the front and in the rear, rallied the whole Party, the whole army and the entire people into one combat detachment and vigorously organized and mobilized them to a sacred war against the enemy under the militant slogan "Everything for Victory in the War!"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a correct strategic and tactical policy in each stage of the war and confidently led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory with his outstanding and tested guidance and extraordinary art of command.

Deeply conscious of its noble mission for the Party and revolution in the whole period of the war, the People's Army firmly defended the fatherland and the gains of the revolution and fully demonstrated the heroic stamina and military might of the revolutionary army equipped with the Juche idea by thoroughly implementing the outstanding strategic and tactical policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

During the Fatherland Liberation War the people in the rear, together with the People's Army, heroically fought for victory in the war.

As our People's Army and people, firmly united in one mind and one purpose, and the front and the rear, united in one body, heroically fought under the outstanding and tested guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, they finally defeated the U.S. imperialists who had never sustained a defeat in a war in their 100 odd year history of aggression, and won a great victory.

In the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War, the peoples of the socialist countries and many other countries of the world actively supported and encouraged our people. In particular, the Chinese people sent their volunteers to help our people with blood. Our people always remember it and are grateful for it.

The great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was a shining victory of the Juche idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his outstanding military art and was a striking demonstration of the invincible might of our people and People's Army rallied close around him.

By defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the great Fatherland Liberation War, our people and People's Army firmly defended the freedom and independence of the country and national sovereignty, safeguarded peace in Asia and the rest of the world shattered to pieces the myth about the "mightiness" of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and ushered in an era of new upsurge in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Military Line of Self-Reliance

In the glorious path covered by our People's Army, the postwar period was a proud period during which it creditably discharged its mission and role as the army of the Party, the army of the working class by frustrating at every step the enemy's intensified manoeuvres of aggression and new war provocation, firmly defending our Party's deep-going social transformation and gigantic construction and reliably guaranteeing its triumphant advance with arms.

Self-reliance in defence is a military guarantee of the country's political independence and economic self-support and the course of constant growth of our revolutionary armed forces and the country's defence power is run through with the struggle to thoroughly implement the principle of self-reliance in defence held fast to by our Party in the defence upbuilding.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the military line of self-reliance in defence, whose basic contents are to train the whole army into a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people and turn the whole land into a fortress, and has wisely led the work for establishing the all-people, whole-state defence system.

With the brilliant implementation of the Party's military line of self-reliance in defence, our People's Army has grown into a-match-for-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces trained into a cadre and modernized army, the all-people, whole-country defence system with the people's army as the core has been established and the whole country converted into an impregnable fortress which no aggressor dare attack.

Counter-Blow at Nuclear Blackmail

As there are the Korean People's Army which has been strengthened and developed into a matchless contingent and the all-people, whole-country defence system which has become impregnable under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we could deal a counter-blow at the military threat and nuclear blackmail of the U.S. imperialists, take the determined stand of returning retaliation for the enemy's "retaliation," all-out war for all-out war.

We could also smash at every step the reckless war provocation manoeuvres of the enemy including the armed spy ship "Pueblo" incident, the large-size spy plane "EC-121" incident and the "Panmunjom incident" and defend with honor the security of the country and the gains of the revolution.

While creditably discharging the duty of defending the country, our People's Army actively participated in the worthwhile struggle of our people for socialist economic construction, upholding the economy tasks set forth by the Party in each period and thereby fully demonstrated its noble traits and creative might as an army of the people, a revolutionary army.

All the victories and shining successes registered by our people in the revolution and construction are associated with the heroic struggle and devoted efforts of the People's Army, and the socialist system and independent national economy established in our country and grand monumental edifices built in the age of the Workers' Party in all parts of the country are linked with valuable feats of our People's Army who has devotedly struggled for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

Modelling Whole Army on Juche Idea

By fully implementing our Party's policy of modelling the whole army on the Juche idea, our revolutionary armed forces have today been more firmly strengthened and developed into a steel-like revolutionary detachment with increasing might and more distinct features as an army of Juche type, an army of the Party, resolutely defending and safeguarding the Party and acting as one body under the guidance of the party, and into an invincible fighting detachment conducting army construction and military activities in accordance with the military idea and theory of self-reliance in defence and the Juche-based tactics.

The Korean People's Army is, indeed, an army of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung who personally built its first ranks at a time when he paved the road of the Korean revolution and strengthened and developed it, pulling through the long-drawn severe revolutionary tempest, ever-victorious revolutionary armed forces which performed unsurpassed feats in the struggle for carrying out the revolutionary cause of Juche under his guidance, taking the Juche idea as its guiding compass and an army of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea fighting for the final accomplishment of the cause of Juche forever under the guidance of the Party.

All the victories and exploits of our revolutionary armed forces for the past half a century are the precious fruition of the great military idea and wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Today the spiritual and moral traits of our people's army are very excellent. The army is firmly equipped with the monolithic ideology of the Party and all the soldiers are filled with the rock-firm determination to defend the Party and the revolution with their lives. The high loyalty and indomitable fighting spirit of resolutely defending and safeguarding its Party and leader and firmly defending its fatherland and gains of the revolution, the unity of the superiors and subordinates based on revolutionary comradeship and the traditional trait of unity of officers and men – these are essential features and great superiority of our revolutionary army which no imperialist army of aggression can have.

As a result of a brilliant implementation of the Juche-based military and technical equipment of the People's Army has been improved as a whole, the commanding capacity of its officers raised to a very high level and the combat power of the units has markedly increased. Thus, our People's Army has grown to be a powerful revolutionary army which is capable of winning any battle with any imperialist army of aggression under whatever circumstances.

It is the greatest honor and happiness of our people and People's Army to make revolution under the outstanding and seasoned guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great military strategist and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander.

Our revolutionary armed forces and people are today confronted with an important task to bring earlier the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and independent reunification of the country.

Due to the criminal "two Koreas" policy and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists who have imposed the hard ships of national division upon our people for 37 years after illegally occupying south Korea and their stooges, the situation of our country remains tense and graver difficulties are lying on the road to national reunification.

The heavy yet honorable revolutionary task facing us and the prevailing situation make it incumbent upon us to maintain a tense and mobilized posture, energetically accelerate socialist construction and further strengthen our revolutionary armed forces.

Upholding the policy of modelling the whole army on the Juche idea advanced by the Party, we should firmly arm the entire soldiers with the revolutionary world outlook of Juche so that they may firmly defend and safeguard the Party and the leader, the country and the revolution and constantly increase the combat power of the units, overcoming any adversity and ordeal.

The crew of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. were captured by naval vessels of the Korean People's Army on Jan. 23, 1968. At that time L.M. Bucher, captain of the spy ship, wrote a confession.

International Seminar on Juche Idea Held in New Delhi

132 Dels. from 107 Countries Including Many Cabinet Members

An International Seminar on the Juche Idea was held from Apr. 9 to 11 in New Delhi with the attendance of 132 delegations and delegates from 107 countries and 5 international organizations.

The DPRK delegation headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the CC of the WPK and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK SPA, attended the seminar.

The seminar drew many cabinet members of various countries and other high-ranking officials. Messages came from presidents, party and government leaders including Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and Sao Tome and Principle President Manuel Pinto Da Costa.

An opening address was made by Bali Ram Bhagat, Speaker of the Lower House of India.

Nathan M. Shamuarirx, Minister of Information and Tourism of the Republic of Zimbabwe and Administrative Secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union, made a keynote report. (See below)

Letters to President Kim Il Sung and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi were adopted respectively at the seminar.

The seminar adopted a declaration. (See the box)

At the seminar the Minister of State for Agriculture of India spoke.

A closing address was made by B.N. Pandi, Member of the Parliament of India, Chairman of the Uttar Pradesh State Committee of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi and Working Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Seminar, made a closing address.

KEYNOTE REPORT *(Gist)*

President Kim Il Sung's lifetime of 70 years is indeed the history of sacred struggle of a great revolutionary who has advocated the dignity and independence of human being on the acme against all manner of exploitation and oppression, the undying history of a great builder who has created a model of new politics, new economy and new culture conducive to the people by skillfully organizing and mobilizing the inexhaustible strength of the popular masses and the noble history of a great internationalist who has bent untiring efforts to safeguard the security and peace of the people against aggression and war and to consolidate and promote the friendship and cooperation among the world peoples based on independence.

1. Historical Prestige of the Human Emancipation Movement of Juche

The human emancipation movement in our era is that of Juche which is unfolded with the Juche idea defending thoroughly the independence and creativity of the popular masses as its guideline.

An important feature of this movement lies in the fact that it is a perfect movement for human emancipation which realises the independence of all peoples completely and finally without confining itself to providing independence to any particular class or nation.

The human emancipation movement of Juche is the most universal and mightiest movement for human emancipation ever in human history which is pushed ahead with by the united strength of all progressive forces advocating the independence and creativity of the popular masses out of all class and national prejudices.

2. The Juche Idea Is the Correctest Guiding Idea for Human Emancipation Movement

1) The Juche Idea as the Basis of World Outlook of the Human Emancipation Movement

The Juche idea clarifies a new and original man-centred world outlook which provides a compass to the human emancipation movement in our era.

For the first time in history the respected President Kim Il Sung clarified that man is a social being who carries out his purposeful activities with independence and creativity, thereby giving the most scientific exposition of the essential attributes of man.

The Juche philosophical principle formularized by the respected President Kim Il Sung as proposition that man is master of everything and decides everything expresses the law governing the development of the real world whose master is man and at the same time illuminates the law governing the course of human emancipation in which man's demand to live and develop as the master of the world free from the fetters and subjugation of nature and society is satisfied by his creative power. Therefore the Juche philosophical principle can be called the principle of human emancipation.

The general law governing social development clarified by the Juche idea is also the law governing human emancipation.

The first and foremost task in making the popular masses the real masters of society is to overthrow the old system and establish a new progressive social system devoid of social subjugation.

Even after a new social system is set up and people are freed from social subjugation, the movement for human emancipation is confronted with a historic task to free them from even the fetters of nature and old ideology and culture.

2) The Juche Idea as the Idea of Human Emancipation Movement

The idea of the movement for human emancipation held by the Juche idea is, first of all, to firmly defend man's independence.

In order to thoroughly bring about independence, man must be a real master in the relationship with the nature and society surrounding him.

3) The Juche Idea as the Method of Human Emancipation Movement

The method of human emancipation shown by the Juche idea is the method of giving full scope to man's independence and creativeness. It is expressed as the independent and creative stands.

The independent stand firmly defends not only the independence of one's own people but also that of other country's people.

The independent stand not only defends thoroughly the demand and interests of the popular masses but also demands to wage the struggle for realizing them on their own responsibility and with their own efforts.

The creative stand sets it as the foremost requirement to give priority to political work for bringing the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity of the people into full play, and it also raises it as an important question to map out correct strategy and tactics on the basis of scientific calculation of the objective laws and the changing specific reality and, on this basis, strengthen creative activities.

In the struggle for human emancipation, the independent and creative stands are embodied as the principle of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in national defence.

3. The Immediate Tasks of the Human Emancipation Movement of Juche

The human emancipation movement of Juche is, first of all, a movement of ideological emancipation designed to free the humanity from all sorts of anti-popular, reactionary old ideas and make them have the independent idea of being the masters of the world and their own destiny.

To arm the people with the independent idea is the most pressing task of the human emancipation movement of Juche arising from the revolutionary essence of the Juche idea.

The essential feature and superiority of the human liberation movement of Juche lie in the fact that the people of each country reject all forms of interference in the internal affairs from outside and become masters themselves to wage a struggle for their emancipation independently and creatively.

In the work of disseminating the Juche idea it is very important to convincingly and theoretically explain and propagate the truth of the idea and introduce and propagate the rich experience of its embodiment in real life.

The noble experience gained by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the fatherland of Juche, under the personal leadership of the respected President Kim Il Sung, the author of the Juche idea, and dear His Excellency Kim Jong Il, the outstanding successor to the Juche cause, is of paramount significance in the struggle of all peoples to embody the Juche idea to their real life.

The human emancipation movement of Juche is an international cause.

To strengthen the international solidarity of the study organizations of the Juche idea is an important guarantee for developing the human emancipation movement of Juche.

A pressing task to ensure with credit the victorious advance of the human emancipation movement of Juche launched on a world-wide scale is to oppose all sorts of aggression and war and to safeguard world peace and security.

DECLARATION *(Gist)*

The seminar was a great international festival commemorating the 70th birthday of the respected President Kim Il Sung, the author of the immortal Juche idea and the great teacher of the world people, as a joint auspicious event of mankind and a significant historical gathering for deeply studying the Juche idea and for demonstrating powerfully its great attraction and indestructible vitality.

The attendants of the seminar highly evaluated that the Juche idea of the great President Kim Il Sung is the correctest guiding idea of our times which strikes tally with the demand and aspiration of the world progressive people and blazes the path to human emancipation.

1. Our Era Calls for a New Guiding Idea Designed to Realise Independence of the Popular Masses

Ours is an era of independence. Hundreds of millions of people who were once regarded as objects of history, as slaves of destiny have emerged as masters of the arena of history and of their destinies and are forging ahead under the banner of independence.

A new era demands a new guiding idea.

The great President Kim Il Sung who embarked upon the road of revolution in his early years shouldering the destiny of the people brilliantly carried out this task of the humanity by deeply penetrating the ardent independent intention and inexhaustible creative forces of the popular masses and creating the immortal Juche idea in the flames of the arduous struggle.

The creation of the Juche idea was the solemn historic declaration which announced the birth of a new era of human emancipation.

At the present historical stage in which the material conditions of the struggle for human emancipation have been created, we regard it as an immediate task confronting the human emancipation movement of Juche to awaken the people ideologically so as to believe in their inexhaustible strength and demand their position of masters.

2. The Juche Idea Is a Great Theory Illumining the Road Ahead of a New Era

The Juche idea gives the most scientific world outlook and a correct answer to the question of man's destiny by clarifying his position and role in the world.

The most important success brought about by the history of philosophy for thousands of years can be summarized in a word as the confirmation that the world consists of matter and that the world moves, changes and develops constantly according to its own law.

From this follow the questions; what position is held and what role is played by man, the highest product and most developed being in the constantly changing and developing material world. This is just the fundamental question of philosophical world outlook in our era when the popular masses have appeared as masters of the world.

As taught by the Juche idea, man is a social being that acts independently and creatively, purposefully and consciously. For his independence, creativity and consciousness man takes the position of master and plays a decisive role in the world. The world is dominated and transformed by man.

We are confident that the Juche world outlook giving an integral view on the world with main stress on man and in his relations with it is a correct world outlook clarifying most scientifically the real features of the world and is the most revolutionary world outlook illumining the road for the people to transform nature and society and hew out their destiny with their own creative activities.

The Juche idea clarifies scientifically not only the real features of the world but also originally the law governing process of development of man's position and role in the world.

We hold that the Juche idea scientifically has made clear the law peculiar to socio-historic movement, the movement of the subject, and thus provided a great banner for the human emancipation movement in our era when the popular masses are hewing out their destiny independently and creatively on the strength of their independence and creativeness.

We admit that the original theory on three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, set forth by the Juche idea constitutes a powerful weapon guaranteeing the victory of the human emancipation movement of Juche, for it has illuminated the road for the people freed from social subjugation to become full-fledged masters of the world out of the fetters of nature, old ideas and culture.

The Juche idea teaches that the human emancipation movement in our era should firmly maintain the independent and creative stands and carry through thoroughly the principle of independence, self-support and self-defence in order to realize its lofty idea successfully along a correct road.

The guiding principles of revolution and construction clarified by the Juche idea have been embodied in the revolutionary practice of the peoples in our era to convincingly prove their correctness and vitality.

The immortal Juche idea is a guiding banner which elucidates clearly the real features of a new world where the complete emancipation of man has been realized and inspires vigorously humanity to a bright future and an indestructible weapon which guarantees the victorious advance of human emancipation movement.

3. Let Us March Forward Vigorously under the Banner of the Juche Idea

The torch of Juche blazing up in Korea is illuminating throughout the world across the continents and oceans.

Holding the Juche idea as our faith, we consider it as our honourable mission before the times and history to deeply study this great idea and widely disseminate it to the whole world.

We are convinced that the study and dissemination of the Juche idea is a sacred worldhistoric cause which inspires the people of each country to the victory of their cause of independence in conformity with the law governing the cause of human emancipation and contributes to strengthening international solidarity among the independent peoples and safeguarding world peace.

We, the believers of the Juche idea, will study and acquire the Juche idea with our own brains and actively propagate and explain this idea with our own efforts in conformity with the interests of the people and the specific conditions of our countries.

We shall not only study and disseminate the theory of the Juche idea but also extensively explain and propagate the experiences gained by Korea in the course of embodying the Juche idea, thereby showing vividly the invincible vitality of this idea.

Our just cause of studying and disseminating the Juche idea and inspiring the people to the road of independence is an international cause.

We take this opportunity to express firm solidarity with the peoples of all countries fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress against all sorts of subjugation and inequality, aggression and war.

We send our full support and encouragement in the name of the seminar to the just cause of the Korean people to realize independent and peaceful reunification of the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

World Conf. of Journalists for Reunification of Korea Held In Helsinki

The World Conference of Journalists for Korea's Reunification held in Helsinki, Finland from Jan. 30 to 31 with the attendance of 150 delegates of journalists from 63 countries and regions.

The two-day sessions endorsed the bi-system federation proposal and flatly rejected Chon's "unification proposal". The conference also stressed the need to put an end to the U.S. troops'occupation of south Korea, realise the democratization of south Korean society and promote great national unity, for an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Follow reports and speeches at the conference:

Keynote Report *(Gist)*

By Japanese critic Wakabayashi Hiroshi.

He said in his report:

The division of Korea is entirely attributable to foreign interference and intervention in her internal affairs.

It is U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism which freely commits neo-colonialist aggression, following the former's military strategy, and the south Korean ruling circles subject to those aggressive forces that flout the Korean people and keep Korea divided.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and many public organisations there have made consistent efforts and put forward positive proposals for reunification over the past 37 years.

Early in the 1970's, the DPRK proposed talks and negotiation between representatives of all political parties and public organisations and individual personages of north and south with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as the basic program for reunification.

A north-south joint statement was published on July 4, 1972, on the basis of these principles.

We should propagandize this joint statement so that the world people may support and respect it.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 10, 1980, is a very realistic and reasonable one which put into a concrete form the basic program of the joint statement in view of the situation at home and abroad.

This proposal has many noteworthy characteristic points.

Firstly, it holds that national reunification is a national task, not a class task.

The Korean people consider that to reunify the bisected country is to restore the national sovereignty.

It must be noted that what is sought is not a state of unified ideology and system, but a state unified nationally.

Secondly, another characteristic point of the new proposal is that the north and the south would respectively enforce regional autonomy, leaving their different ideas and social systems as they are.

This stand for reflecting the national interests attracts our keen attention.

Thirdly, its characteristic point is that priority is given to independent development of the nation in achieving the reunification.

We should pay attention to the view that, if the north and the south are to discuss with each other the interests of the country and the nation and the differences between them are to be narrowed, the differences in idea and social system must not be pushed to the foreground and armed confrontation must be removed.

Fourthly, its characteristic point is that the forms of ownership in north and south would be left intact.

Thus, this proposal which correctly reflects the specific conditions of Korea is a most fair and reasonable reunification proposal taking into account not only the interests of the people of the north and south of Korea but also those of the countries concerned.

I highly estimate the proposal for founding the DCRK as a proposal for reunification of Korea.

The "unification proposal" brought forward by south Korea recently is nothing but a formality of politics utterly ignoring the realities.

The fact that they came out with a "proposal for general elections" of vague prospect, turning their faces away from the proposal for founding the DCRK which indicates a shortcut to Korean reunification, leaves much room for doubt as to whether they have the intention to reunify the country as early as possible, or not.

Arms buildup is another reason why we cannot think that the south Korean rulers have the intention to reunify the country peacefully.

The military expenditure of south Korea in 1981 hit the high of 12,600 million dollars, which was 32.5 per cent higher than the previous year and accounted for 37 per cent of the total budget.

Over 40,000 U.S. troops are present in south Korea. And the "ROK army" is 730,000 strong. Besides, 3,300,000 men of the "homeland defense reserve forces," 4,400,000 men of the "civilian defense corps" and 1,820,000 men of the "student homeland defense corps" form armed forces.

On top of this, the "ROK army" is equipped with sophisticated weapons made in the United States.

It is nobody's secret that the United States has deployed a large number of nuclear weapons in south Korea.

The south Korean army levels its guns not only at the north but also at the popular masses.

This was proved by the bloodbath in Kwangju in May 1980.

Those indicted on charges of treason in one year of 1980 exceeded 753,500 including Kim Dae Jung.

A dialogue for peaceful reunification is out of question as long as the social strain in south Korea and the military tension prevailing there are heightened by the south Korean rulers.

But, there is not a foreign troop in north Korea. And it does not receive military aid from foreign countries. When the north and the south are compared to each other objectively, the realities show that there exists a threat of northward invasion from the south, not a "threat of southward invasion."

Next, I would like to refer to the present relations between Japan and south Korea.

The Japanese government adopted it as its foreign policy to follow the U.S. foreign policy.

It faithfully follows the line of the United States particularly in its relations with Korea.

What is felt dangerous along with this is that a force is coming to the fore in Japan, which, like the south Korean ruling force, fawns upon the United States, cooperates with the ruling force of south Korea and seeks to turn Japan into a military power.

It is very important for the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party to have reached a consensus of views on turning Northeast Asia including the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

If reunification of Korea is to be achieved at an early date, a start must be made above all from removing the basic obstacles to reunification.

The foreign troops must be withdrawn from south Korea and a democratic government be established in place of the dictatorial "regime." Unless an end is put to the anti-communist confrontation policy, a peaceful dialogue for reunification is impossible.

To replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and realise the withdrawal of foreign troops in accordance with the resolution adopted at the United Nations General Assembly would be a clue to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Accordingly, we men of the press should expose the purpose of the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and the suppression of the south Korean people and oppose the U.S. military designs on Asia and expansion of the danger of war and, at the same time, strive to arouse world opinion and intensify as international movement supporting the struggle for democracy in south Korea.

We should also denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the United States, Japan and the south Korean reactionaries.

The progressive men of the press the world over should widely inform the world people of the three principles of Korean reunification and the proposal for founding the DCRK based on them and wage a more vigorous solidarity movement supporting them, regarding the question of Korean reunification as their own.

Suplementary Reports *(Gists)*

Indian delegate N.K. Nautiyal, editor of the Indian paper "Blitz"; on the first item of the agenda "On the Proposal on Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo."

He said:

Korea's reunification should be achieved independently without any foreign interference, peacefully without recourse to force of arms and on the basis of great national unity, as made clear in the July 4 north-south joint statement.

The most realistic and reasonable way to reunify Korea on these principles is to found the DCRK by bringing together the north and the south.

In order to realize Korea's reunification under the condition that differing thoughts and systems exist in the north and south of Korea and that their difference is widening, there is no other way than that of founding a confederal state, leaving the two ideas and systems in north and south as they are.

Though different ideas and systems exist in the north and the south, they have a community of the nation that can not be removed, and the desire for reunification that can not be suppressed. So, it is fully possible to realize reunification by founding the confederal state, leaving the existing ideas and systems in the north and the south as they are.

Herein lie the originality and real significance of the proposal on founding the confederal state advanced by respected President Kim Il Sung.

Italian delegate Amerigo Terenzi, Vice-President of the ANSA News Agency; on the second item of the agenda "On the Reunification of Korea and Role of Journalists."

He said: Division of Korea is one of the most grave situations created for maintaining the strongpoint of U.S. imperialism in this part of the world.

It is necessary to recall to all persons engaged in the press activity that view, judgement and estimation should be given through direct reports, not through the news sources manipulated by big news agencies of the United States.

Reunification of Korea is an indispensable historic task.

Hostile acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea may lead the whole world to a third world war.

In an attempt to further step up the arms race and war preparations in south Korea, the U.S. Defence Department, together with the Seoul fascists, is loudly advertising the fictitious "military threat of the north."

The U.S. troops must withdraw from the territory of Korea so that this country may be reunified peacefully on the basis of justice and equity.

Evidently, the U.S. occupationists have an intention to cause an armed conflict to stamp out the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The press circles must be clearly aware of this.

This is the duty of the press.

The U.S. delegate Jack A. Smith, Editor-in-Chief of the Guardian newspaper; on the third item of the agenda "On the Influence of the Korean Situation on World Peace."

He said:

The danger of another conflict in Korea is made all the more ominous by the policies of the Reagan Administration in the United States. The U.S. has deployed over 1,000 atomic warheads near the Military Demarcation Line between both zones of Korea. In addition to the nuclear weapons in Korea, the U.S. is constantly introducing the latest in modern conventional weaponary, from jet planes to tanks. Further, every year the U.S. and south Korea conduct provocative joint exercises near the truce zone to test battle readiness of their troops and armaments. Military analysts interpret them to be preparations for an offensive across the dividing line into the DPRK. There is no doubt that Chon Du Hwan would fall immediately to the country's democratic forces – despite his huge army – if the U.S. withdrew its troops and backing for the fascist regime. Over the years, the Pyongyang Government has launched a number of reasonable proposals for peaceful, independent reunification. The world opinion supports the DPRK's views. *During the current session of the* United Nations, over 60 countries announced they generally supported Pyongyang's proposals.

The withdrawal of U.S. troops and an end to U.S. support to south Korea are not only the key to the democratization of south Korea and to eventual reunification but also impede Washington's military manoeuvres in this region and reduce the prospect of a major war, the reporter noted, and stressed:

The greater pressure should be put on the United States.

Speeches *(Gists)*

Introduced here are some of speeches made by delegates:

M.S. Chitra, Chairman of the Asean Journalists Association, said:

We know that the problem of the reunification of Korea to be confederal state, the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, is not just a regional problem, but an international issue.

Korea should be reunified in a peaceful and democratic manner without interference by any power as soon as possible. This is our wishes.

We do believe that the people with different ideas can live together in one country and different social systems can coexist in a unified state and all problems could be settled by open-minded dialogue.

I am an Asian who wish to see peaceful reunification of Korea since it means real peace in Asia.

Delegate of France Magagnosc Jacques, Director of the Publishing House of the United Socialist Party of France, said:

As indicated in the July 4 north-south joint statement, reunification of Korea should be realized independently and peacefully without any foreign interference and on the basis of great national unity, not by use of arms.

The most realistic and reasonable way to reunify Korea independently and peacefully and on the principle of great national unity is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by bringing together north and south into confederation.

The DCRK will maintain a neutral line and pursue a non-aligned policy and develop friendly relations with all the countries of the world on the principle of independence, non-interference in other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefits and peaceful coexistence.

The policy of the DCRK will radically change the situation of the Korean Peninsula which has turned into a most dangerous source of war in the world by the imperialists and will greatly contribute to preserving peace in Asia and the world.

Heinrich Schonecker, delegate of the ADN of the German Democratic Republic, said:

Peace on the Korean Peninsula greatly influences peace in Asia and the world.

The foreign troops' occupation of south Korea can not make any contribution to maintaining peace.

On the contrary, it will only cause discord and tension in the Korean Peninsula. The German Democratic Republic will express solidarity with the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are waging the just struggle to reunify the country in a democratic and peaceful way without foreign interference and will always stand on their side.

Moller Olesen, political editor of "Socialistisk Dagblad," the organ of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, said:

The presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea is the main reason why it is so difficult to create the solution to the problem of the reunification of the Korean people.

From this conference, there must be a main demand and that is very clear and very short. The U.S. troops must go out of south Korea. To fulfil this goal I feel it will be necessary to create an effective international pressure to the U.S.

Thus, the final goal for the reunification of Korea should be attained.

Panamanian delegate Luis Castilla Bravo, Director of the Editorial Board of the Panamanian paper "Critica," said:

Our democratic journalists of Panama pledge to the men of the press of the world:

We will widely inform the world of the proposal for reunifying Korea by establishing a confederal state and, at the same time, expose and denounce the plot to create "two Koreas" by "simultaneous entry into the United Nations."

And we will demand on a world-wide scale that the U.S. troops be withdrawn from south Korea and the Korean Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement.

Ranard on Anti-Americanism

Following is an excerpt from an article by Donald L. Ranard, former director of the State Department's Office of Korean Affairs, carried by the New York Times dated April 26:

WASHINGTON – For years as Pentagon spokesmen sought to justify defense budgets on Capitol Hill, they would point with pride to South Korea as the one country ever ready to accept American troops. Now with the burning of the American Cultural Center in Pusan on March 18, the United States is confronted with anti-Americanism unparalleled in the 100 years since it opened diplomatic relations with Korea.

Today, a new generation of Koreans sees America through increasingly critical eyes – understandably. Eighteen years of support for the late General Park's rule, and equally lavish assistance to his successor, Gen. Chun Doo Hwan, has eroded America's image. However much the Reagan administration seeks to justify General Chun's 1981 visit to Washington as part of a deal to save the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung from execution, it was the first of many signs of tolerance of repressive government that young Koreans noted. The State Department's reluctance to seek prompt progress toward democratic reform after the assassination of Mr. Park in October 1979, and its unwillingness to intervene in the butchery accompanying civil rebellion in Kwangju in May 1980, left a legacy of distrust and suspicion. More recently, Washington's continuing reliance on quiet diplomacy to reverse the unjust sentencing of Kim Dae Jung for alleged sedition does little to dispel South Korean's skepticism about American even-handedness.

The status of human rights in South Korea is no better today than in December 1979 when General Chun unlawfully took over. According to the North American Coalition for Human Rights in Korea, the recent large-scale amnesty left most political prisoners in jail. Professors and journalists are still being dismissed over issues of academic and press freedom, and college students continue to be expelled because of opposition to the Government.

Now that Washington is urging Seoul to increase its contribution to the living standards of American troops in South Korea, the State Department might well pause to think about where our policies are leading. Washington's concern for the welfare of our forces in south Korea, in contrast to our silence regarding South Koreans' rights, will come to be seen as yet another example of callous American self-interest. Already there is a growing feeling among Korean intellectuals and students that our military is there more to protect our investments and trade (South Korea is the America's No. 11 trading partner) than to defend their freedom.

Washington will err badly if it ascribes the arson in Pusan to Communist motivations as Seoul now seeks to do. South Korean dissidents are not "spoiled brats," as our Ambassador, Richard L. Walker, is reported to have said. We should try to understand what they are trying to tell us. Then we might begin to adjust our policies to reflect the traditions and values of freedom.

Reagan Calls Kim Dae Jung Imprisonment 'Most Encouraging'

In his personal letter to south Korean tyrant Chon Du Hwan, American President Reagan said the continuing imprisonment of Mr. Kim Dae Jung and other democratic dissidents is "most encouraging."

Reagan praised Gen. Chon's successful effort to keep south Korea a most notorious police state, which the visiting American vice-President Bush called "a vital ally."

Such pronouncements were made at a time when south Korean democratic dissidents are calling for a reexamination of the past 100 years of American involvement in south Korea.

Projection of an American image as a vital ally of dictatorship highlighted the April 25-27 Bush visit to Seoul which was ostensibly intended to mark the centennial of the Korea-U.S. friendship and commerce treaty.

This can be clear in Bush's speech before the rubber-stamp national assembly which demonstrated American support for the Chon junta.

Local press coverage mostly concerned Bush's speeches and visit to Gen. Chon's official mansion, not any speech of the latter.

Bush's visit can therefore be interpreted as a clear-cut warning to the local people and dissidents against any move to destabilize the junta of Gen. Chon.

This has brought home to the south Korean people: the United States is interested in maintaining a police state in south Korea at the expense of their freedom and democracy. In other words, the Americans are friends of dictatorship, not friends of liberty and democracy.

In this sense, the former American CIA director's trip to Seoul has greatly added to the already smouldering anti-American sentiments – a new major factor in the growth of anti-Americanism like Kwangju.

Obviously, it is American policy that is destabilizing the junta of Gen. Chon. The American policy conduct has no chance of paying.

A most serious organized challenge to American presence is coming from the students and the Catholic churches, sectors of the society normally believed to be a die-hard pro-American force.

Their anti-Americanism has taken violent and dramatic forms: an attack on the Pusan American Cultural Center and a public call for the ouster of 8th army commander Wickham and ambassador Walker.

Agreement among experts is that anti-Americanism and an open defiance by churches of Gen. Chon and the United States have come earlier than expected.

The May 22, 1882 Korean-American Treaty was the first treaty ever concluded by the then feudal Li Dynasty under duress with West European colonial powers.

Next came the November 26, 1892 Korean-British treaty, followed by the April, 1885 China-Japan Convention, the 1885 Treaty of Shimonoseki, the May-June, 1896 Russo-Japanese Agreement, the June 9, 1896 Russo-Japanese Protocol, the April 1898 Russo-Japanese Protocol, classed with the January, 1902 Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the Korean clause at the 1905 Portsmouth conference, the February 23, 1904 Korean-Japanese Protocol, the August 1905 Korean-Japanese Treaty and the November 17, 1905 Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty.

The Korean-American treaty just 100 years ago paved the fatal road for continuing foreign inroads into Korea, the 36 years of Japanese colonization and then the division of Korea, against which the present south Korean human rights situation should be viewed.

Yet, Bush stated in his speech at the local capitol building: "The occasion of one hundred years of relations is a fitting time to emphasize the continuity of friendship. We will remain a faithful ally. We will remain a reliable ally."

Such rhetoric is no longer convincing to the south Korean people who have learned a great deal about the United States vis-a-vis democracy.

They now realize that the United States is most unfaithful and most unreliable. They remember that it was the United States that helped the Japanese colonization of their country despite a provision of the 1882 treaty calling for joint opposition to any outside attempt to infringe the national sovereignty of Korea.

The human rights situation is worse under Gen. Chon than under Gen. Pak. This is a shared perception of the situation by the south Korean people.

The south Korean people now think that 100 years of American involvement have brought south Korea no closer to democracy. Reunification has rather been prevented.

Vast American economic help has not helped the living standards of the local people. The economy is in the second year of crisis.

Such is a conclusion being reached by the people of a review of 100 years of Korea-America relations.

Even to their client dictators in Seoul, not to mention the people, the Americans have proved most unreliable. They abandoned Syngman Rhee in the 1960 coup and let Gen. Pak Jung Hi killed by another American-trained general in the 1979 incident.

In future, when Gen. Chon proved a liability, the Americans will certainly find a proper way of his removal from the scene.

It is true with regard to Iran's Shah. Vietnam, Cambodia, Nicaragua and others provide a potent proof.

Local clients and the human rights of local people are merely expendable for the United States. The American policy aim is simply to retain control over south Korea in its confrontation with the Soviet Union and as a leverage in dealing with a junior partner Japan.

The American policy aim horizontally contradicts with the exercise of free will of the local people in the area of self-determination.

Bush openly and proudly remarked: "The United States will remain a power in Korea."

This remark constitutes a total flout of the national sovereignty of the Korean people. It demonstrates typical American contempt for the local traditional values.

New York Times on Kim Yong Sam

Here is an article by Henry Scott Stokes which appeared in the April 20 issue of International Herald Tribune (excerpt):

SEOUL – Kim Young Sam, banned from national politics by President Chun Doo Hwan, is moving to reorganize his New Democratic Party in apparent defiance of the South Korean authorities.

In his attempt to resurrect the party, at one time the country's leading opposition group, Mr. Kim, will be challenging Mr. Chun's power to ban groups and politicians he disapproves of from public activity, and the grip that Mr. Chun has on this nation of 38 million.

The party has no representation in the National Assembly and was not permitted to put up candidates in the 1981 legislative elections, for which the government created a new ruling Democratic Justice Party and several minority groups. The government also confiscated the New Democratic Party's headquarters building in Seoul.

"It's hardly normal that over 500 people should be just junked from national life on the whim of those in power, is it?" he said, referring to Mr. Chun's banning in 1980 of more than 500 people, including Mr. Kim, from taking part in public life. "If Mr. Chun means what he says about intending to restore democracy here, why then he can start by lifting this ban and, of course, freeing all political prisoners, just as a beginning."

Mr. Kim, 54, who was kept under house arrest for more than a year after Mr. Chun seized power in May, 1980, complained that U.S. officials in Korea did not keep in touch with South Korea's deposed politicians.

He said no one from the U.S. embassy had visited his home, even though his house arrest was lifted since November, when a diplomat brought him a letter from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts.

Mr. Kim spoke during a seven-hour hike through mountains around Seoul with 50 of his supporters. He said that "my people, without asking, have organized climbing clubs in every province in the country except the North and South Cholla regions.

"Of course, that has a political element, but they can't stop us just going up into the mountains like this, he said, wiping his brow as he reached the top of a peak.

Pausing on the peak, Mr. Kim, an elder of the Presbyterian Church, removed his cap and led the group in a prayer for democracy in South Korea. "We do this every time we come up here," he said. "It's part of our routine on Thursdays with this club. We called it the Mountain Climbing Club for Democracy.

Mr. Kim, who along with the imprisoned Kim Dae Jung, is one of the best-known politicans in the country, moved off with the group on his back again. Other hikers came up to bow to him. Some shook his hand and wished him well.

As he hiked, Mr. Kim, who is from the southern port city of Pusan, said the burning of the American Cultural Center there last month was a "grave sign of anti-American feeling" among workers and students because of U.S. support for President Chun.

One of Mr. Kim's aides said that "six months ago, Kim was pro-American, but now he's wavering."

Mr. Kim, the son of a rich fish merchant, is basically a politician of the center-right. In his home hangs an autographed picture of President Reagan, given to him by Mr. Reagan in the early 1970s when the Korean visited California.

Mr. Kim appears ready to accept Mr. Chun as president for the rest of his term, which ends in 1988, provided Mr. Chun allows the New Democratic Party to reorganize and to take part in the next general elections, due in two years.

But for now he said he is "totally frustrated," by the Chun government. "Naturally, the newspapers cannot mention my name here nor print my picture, nor can I hold public meetings," he said. "That's strictly not allowed so far. I can give no interviews, seek out no chance to express my views on television. All they want is for me to keep my head down.

"I won't do that anymore," he said. "My country is entering an extremely dangerous period. There is great restlessness. The government just tells lies, lies, lies about the political situation, the economy, everything. They don't trust the people."

South Korean leaders and visiting Americans, including Vice-President Bush, will celebrate the centenary of ties between the United States and Korea beginning this month, but Mr. Kim noted that he has received no invitation to meet with U.S. dignitaries. "Officially, I am a nonperson," he said.

KPA

(From Page 1)

A central meeting celebrating the Armed Forces Day was held on the afternoon of April 24 at the February 8 House of Culture.

The platform was taken up by Vice-President Kim Il, defense chief O Jin U, Premier Li Jong Ok.

The defense chief made a report at the meeting. (See Report on Pages 4 and 5)

The KPA, originating with the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army (later renamed the Korean People's Revolutionary Army) which was formed on April 25, 1932, became a regular army on February 8, 1948.

The KPA, whose predecessor survived in Manchuria, was forced to fight a three-year war with the American troops and their 16-nation allied forces.

The first in the world to emerge victorious over the Americans in the last war, the KPA has since been pitted across the DMZ separating the Korean Peninsula against the nuclear armed American forces and the south Korean troops.

Near-war situations developed between them over the Pueblo, the EC 121 and the popla tree incidents. For all their open threats to use nuclear weapons, the Americans have shrunk back in face of the determined stance of the KPA and the nation-wide defense system.

Patience on the part of the KPA is a key factor in preventing the otherwise explosive situation from escalating into resumption of hostilities. The current situation is extremely inflammable.

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